**NAME: …………………………………………………………................STREAM ………………………**

**BISHOP CIPRIANO KIHANGIRE SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL- BBIINA**

**JULY ASSESSMENT TERM TWO 2024**

**SENIOR FIVE**

**GENERAL PAPER**

**DURATION: 1 HOUR AND 20 MINUTES**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Choose one question.
2. Good handwriting is a must.
3. Indicate your class and stream
4. Hand in your work in the right stream that you belong to.
5. Attach this question Paper to your work.
6. Number your work well to avoid zero scores.

**SECTION B**

1. **Study the information provided below and answer the questions that follow:**

War broke out in Congo on 1st October,2021. The affected people took refuge in a neighbouring country, Uganda, where they formed centres; Masaka, Mbarara, Bushenyi, Rutinzi and Kasese. These centres are respectively located at increasing distance from the capital Kampala. A relief agency from Kampala receives the news on the same day the war broke out and the first team prepares to move the next day.

The relief agency worked in teams and in the order given

Team A to assess the condition

Team B to register the refugees

Team C to provide food

Team D to provide shelter

Team E to provide medical assistance

* Each team visited a centre only once.
* Only one team was to be in a centre a time.
* Each team spent a full day at a centre, worked only during day and travelled at night between the centres.
* It takes three full days from Kampala to the nearest centre.
* A few unregistered people can be served at any of the centres.

**Questions**

1. Draw a suitable time table for the relief agency to reach all the centres in the shortest time possible. (12 marks)
2. If a person missed food at Masaka. Which are the possible centres where he/she can go to receive food and other assistance. Give reasons for your answer.

(06 marks)

1. Examine the challenges faced by the host country in handling refugees

(12 marks)

1. Suggest possible solutions to the refugee problems in Africa. (10 marks)

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammatical Expression (SPGE) (10 marks)

1. **Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow using your own words wherever possible.**

Gender equality is, first and foremost, a human right. A woman is entitled to live in dignity and in freedom from want and from fear. Empowering women is also an indispensable tool for advancing development and reducing poverty. Empowered women contribute to the health and productivity of whole families and communities and to improved prospects for the next generation.

Since the older times, women have been treated as second rate citizens across the globe. The situation is almost the same everywhere irrespective of the developed country or the developing country-caste, community, colour or creed a position which is comparable in many ways, with that of racial minorities. Women have been relegated to secondary position despite the fact that they numerically constitute about half the world population today.

This situation has caused immense loss to their self-dignity as human beings and also their independent entities, associated with men, apart from other matter, in context with intellectual and professional capability.

In the very beginning of civilization, women enjoyed a respectable position in society at par with men. They actively participated in social, religious affairs as well as in welfare. The social, religious ceremonies were considered incomplete unless women participated in them. However, it was their physical constitution which acted as hurdles on the way to doing their various different tasks.

Gradually, they became dependent on men for food, protection and other necessities. It was due to the strong build of men they risked their lives in course of hunting and food collection. It is really ironical that superiority is not accorded to the fair sex who are responsible for carrying forward lives on this planet but to men who have misused power with the help of which they can subjugate others.

Later, the woman became the epitome of procreation and was very often associated and identified with Earth, which supported lives with all her resources. This thought inspired in men a feeling of present and regard which was reflected in their worship of women as goddesses. Despite this elevated position that she enjoyed and are still enjoying in the form of being worshipped as goddesses Durga, Kali, Lakshami, and Saraswati and so on, a woman is fated to be subjected, owned and exploited like the very nature, whose magical fertility she embodies.

During the course of social development, the position of women also changed. When society was formed, patriarchy was established. Gradually, males became dominant in society. They were to write the codes for all times and obviously women were given a subordinate position. A prominent feature of hegemonic ideologies is the projection of the dominant viewpoint as universally true.

Patriarchy, as an ideological assumption, works on the same principle. And, yet, even in ages of strict dominance by males, society has thrown up women of caliber, who could match, even surpass, the skills of men. They made great progress in various fields of life and have gained significant achievement really plausible because they have been achieved in a highly adverse situation and at the cost of severe social criticism, indeed even ostracism.

The need for women’s empowerment arises from the subordinate position they have been accorded for a long time. The empowerment has been felt as a tool to bring about changes in their socio-economic condition. It has been felt on the part of nation as well as individual that no society can progress when women, a major constituent of society, lag behind.

Empowerment of women needs to begin with her participation in different spheres of life. Education is a great determinant in this regard. To achieve empowerment, women have to be educated to be aware of their rights and privileges in a modern society. It is education which can bring about awareness in them related to their social status, injustice and differentiation meted out to them. Besides, economic independence is a major factor which can contribute to empowering women. India in the very beginning realized this need.

The architect of Indian Constitution is of the opinion that unless and until women are empowered, nothing was going to bring about any change in their destiny. At that time, the women, in the name of Sansakaras were tied up with the bondage of superstitions, which they had to carry till the last breath of their lives. They were considered just as a matter of joy and a source of amusement. She was, according to the Hindu Shashtra, the bonded slave of her father when she was young, to her husband when she was middle-aged and to her son when a mother. Of course, all the epigrams, aphorisms, proverbs, platitudes and truism have been naked truth about the stature of women in India.

It does not mean that no efforts have been made to bring dignity in the life of women. There has been a long tradition of social reforms by our saints and social reformers which include, Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Mahadev Govind Ranade and Jyotiba Phule, to name a few, who tried their best to bring changes in the life of women. Their efforts, however, bore fruit to some extent, but did not make too much difference to the lots of the masses.

In this direction, Dr. Ambedkar tried to break down the barriers in the way of advancement of women in India. He laid down the foundation of concrete and sincere efforts by codifying the Common Civil Code for the Hindus and the principle is capable of extension to other sections of the Indian society. Besides, he also made provision in the Constitution to ensure a dignified social status to women. He, by codifying Hindu Law in respect of marriage, divorce and succession rationalized and restored the dignity of women.

In addition to this, the Sharda Act is also worth mentioning. It has set the seal of authority upon the piece of social reforms, which the heads of orthodoxy were imposing. The Hindu Code Bill, which covers issues such as right to property, order of succession to property, maintenance, marriage, divorce, adoption, minority and guardianship, constitutes part of social engineering via law. Needless to say, it was a revolutionary measure.

It was really a first step towards the recognition and empowerment of women in India. This gives a woman right to property, which undoubtedly strengthens her social position. Despite all these political measures, women’s empowerment remains a distant dream in India. In fact, political empowerment is a key to development in this society. It is a must for an all-around development of women. It is the need of the hour to ensure her participation in the decision-making at home, in community and at the national level. It is for the fulfillment of this need that the women’s Reservation Bill was introduced in the Parliament by the BJP Government. But since then, ruling parties changed in power but the Bill could not see the light of the day.

The political parties do not seem to be honest in their perspectives. But before political empowerment, we must concentrate on imparting social education because without academic and social education, the political empowerment has failed to bring desired result as we have seen in case of 33 percent reservation in local bodies ensured by the historic 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments. The uneducated women are quite unaware of their rights and privileges and are therefore subject to exploitation at the hands of government machinery, as well by family members.

Therefore, our efforts should be directed towards the all-around development of each and every section of Indian women, not confining the benefit to a particular section of women in society, by giving them their due share. It is a must to protect their chastity, modesty and dignity and ensure their dignified position in society. Without removing social stigma, enduring progress and development could not be achieved. For this, the governmental and non-governmental organizations including media should come forward and play an active role in creating awareness in society.

The task is not too difficult to achieve. The honesty and sincerity on the part of those involved is a must. If lots of woman change, definitely it will have a positive impact on society. Hence, women’s empowerment is our need of the hour.

**Questions:**

1. Suggest a suitable title to this passage. (02 marks)
2. What does the author mean by…?

i) “…the woman became the epitome of procreation and was very often associated and identified with Earth…” (03 marks)

ii) “The honesty and sincerity on the part of those involved is a must.” (03 marks)

1. In not more than 100 words, summarize the steps that have been taken to empower women. (12 marks)
2. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrase as used in the passage, using your own words wherever possible:
3. Gender equality (02 marks)
4. Indispensable tool (02 marks)
5. Second rate (02 marks)
6. at par (02 marks)
7. Subordinate position (02 marks)
8. Epigrams (02 marks)
9. Platitudes (02 marks**)**
10. Break down the barriers (02 marks)
11. Enduring progress (02 marks)
12. Women’s empowerment is our need of the hour (02 marks)

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammatical Expression (SPGE) (10 marks)